

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TRAVELERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, a Connecticut corporation, and TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT, a Connecticut corporation,

CASE NO. 3:13-cv-00360 SC  
(Related to Case No. 3:13-cv-00984 SC)

## PROTECTIVE ORDER

## Plaintiffs,

V.

AMERICAN HOME REALTY  
NETWORK, INC., a Delaware  
corporation, JONATHAN J. CARDELLA,  
an individual,

## Defendants.

## AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIM

## 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62 set forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to

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file material under seal.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2     **“CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items:** information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4 Designated House Counsel: House Counsel who seeks access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information in this matter.

2.5     Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor.

2.8     “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

1           2.9    House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House  
2 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

3           2.10   Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal  
4 entity not named as a Party to this action.

5           2.11   Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this  
6 action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this  
7 action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of  
8 that party.

9           2.12   Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,  
10 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

11           2.13   Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery  
12 Material in this action.

13           2.14   Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services  
14 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and  
15 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and  
16 subcontractors.

17           2.15   Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
18 “CONFIDENTIAL,” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

19           2.16   Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
20 Producing Party.

21           3.    SCOPE

22           The protections conferred by this Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined  
23 above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies,  
24 excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,  
25 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.  
26 However, the protections conferred by this Order do not cover the following information: (a) any  
27 information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes  
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1 part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not  
 2 involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or  
 3 otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or  
 4 obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information  
 5 lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of  
 6 Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

7 **4. DURATION**

8 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by  
 9 this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court  
 10 order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all  
 11 claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after  
 12 the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this  
 13 action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time  
 14 pursuant to applicable law.

15 **5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

16 **5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.** Each Party  
 17 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care  
 18 to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards.  
 19 To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only  
 20 those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so  
 21 that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is  
 22 not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

23 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are  
 24 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to  
 25 unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary  
 26 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

27 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated

1 for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection  
 2 initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is  
 3 withdrawing the mistaken designation.

4       5.2     Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order  
 5 (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise ordered, Disclosure or  
 6 Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated  
 7 before the material is disclosed or produced.

8           Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

9           (a)     for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents,  
 10 but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing  
 11 Party affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
 12 EYES ONLY” to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the  
 13 material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the  
 14 protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for  
 15 each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

16           A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection  
 17 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which  
 18 material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all  
 19 of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
 20 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants  
 21 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,  
 22 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the  
 23 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
 24 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” to each page that contains Protected  
 25 Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the  
 26 Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate  
 27 markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being

1 asserted.

2 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings,  
3 that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or  
4 other proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted.  
5 When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to  
6 protection and it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the  
7 Designating Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding  
8 is concluded) a right to have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to  
9 which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those  
10 portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall  
11 be covered by the provisions of this Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may  
12 specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the  
13 entire transcript shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
14 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

15 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing  
16 or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only  
17 authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
18 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition  
19 shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
20 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

21 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page  
22 that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all  
23 pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material  
24 and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall  
25 inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the  
26 expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been  
27 designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless

1 otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as  
 2 actually designated.

3 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for  
 4 any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of  
 5 the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend  
 6 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only  
 7 a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the  
 8 extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being  
 9 asserted.

10 A. Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
 11 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s  
 12 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
 13 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is  
 14 treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

15 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

16 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of  
 17 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality  
 18 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic  
 19 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to  
 20 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
 21 original designation is disclosed.

22 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution  
 23 process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis  
 24 for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written  
 25 notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this  
 26 specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in  
 27 good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other  
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1 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In  
2 conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality  
3 designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the  
4 designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered,  
5 to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next  
6 stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or  
7 establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in  
8 a timely manner.

9         6.3     Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
10 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under  
11 Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62, if  
12 applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties  
13 agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier.  
14 Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant  
15 has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph.  
16 Failure by the Designating Party to make such a motion including the required declaration within  
17 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for  
18 each challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a  
19 confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge  
20 to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought  
21 pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the  
22 movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding  
23 paragraph.

24         The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating  
25 Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose  
26 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to  
27 sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to  
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1 file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the  
2 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's  
3 designation until the court rules on the challenge.

4 **7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

5 **7.1 Basic Principles.** A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed  
6 or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for  
7 prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be  
8 disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order.  
9 When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of  
10 section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

11 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and  
12 in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

13 **7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items.** Unless otherwise  
14 ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may  
15 disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

16 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
17 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
18 information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be  
19 Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

20 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the  
21 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have  
22 signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

23 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom  
24 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment  
25 and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

26 (d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Protective Order;

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

7.3 Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"

Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(b) Designated House Counsel of the Receiving Party (1) who has no involvement in competitive decision-making, (2) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, and (3) who has signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as long as the Expert is not a current officer, director, or employee of a competitor of American Home Realty Network, Inc. or anticipated to become one;

(d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and

Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

(f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”. Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62. Protected

1 Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the  
 2 specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62, a  
 3 sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is  
 4 privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a  
 5 Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-  
 6 5(d) and General Order 62 is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected  
 7 Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by  
 8 the court.

9 13. **FINAL DISPOSITION**

10 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each  
 11 Receiving Party must make its best efforts to return all Protected Material to the Producing Party  
 12 or destroy such material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an  
 13 archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal  
 14 memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product,  
 15 and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any  
 16 such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this  
 17 Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

18 14. **UNDERLYING LITIGATION**

19 To the extent documents subject to protective order in (1) *Metropolitan Regional*  
 20 *Information Systems, Inc. v. American Home Realty Network, Inc. et al.*, United States District  
 21 Court for the District of Maryland, Case No. 12-cv-00954, (2) *Regional Multiple Listing Service*  
 22 *of Minnesota, Inc., d/b/a NorthstarMLS v. American Home Realty Network, Inc.*, United States  
 23 District Court for the District of Minnesota, Case No. 12-cv-00965, or (3) *Preferred Carolinas*  
 24 *Realty, Inc. v. American Home Realty Network, Inc., d/b/a Neighborcity.com*, United States  
 25 District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina, Case No. 13-cv-00181 (together, the  
 26 “Underlying Actions”), are produced in this action, the designation of “CONFIDENTIAL” or  
 27 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” from the Underlying Actions

1 shall be maintained and the documents shall be afforded the protection of such documents  
2 described herein. The designation of "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
3 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" from the Underlying Actions may be modified only upon  
4 stipulation of all parties to this action and the Underlying Actions, or order of the Court after  
5 reasonably notice to counsel for the parties to this action and the Underlying Actions.

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IT IS SO ORDERED.

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DATED: July 23, 2013

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The Honorable Samuel Conti  
United States District Judge

**EXHIBIT A**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on [date] in the case of ***Travelers Casualty Insurance Company of America, et al. v. American Home Realty Network, Inc., et al., Case No. 3:13-0360 SC*** (Related to Case No. 3:13-0984 SC). I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Protective Order.

Date:

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name:

Signature: